FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

Amusements To-Day,

Academy of Music-Carmen, Ac. Booth's Theatre—Marketh.
Bijon Opera House—Ages Are.
Chickering Hatt-Marcal Menologue.
Duly's New Theatre—The Way on Live. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Boarts of Oak. Grand Opera House-Jane Eyes. Maverly's Theatre-Widow Bedelt. Madison Square Garden Pair. Athle's Garden-Mastedon Minsteels,

New York Aquarium - Athletic Sports. Matines. Park Theatre—Lip. San I rancisco Minstreis—Realle's Piraics.

Standard Theatre—Miles.
Theatre Comique—Mallisa Guard Surpriss.
Tony Pasto 's Theatre—The Tramp. Mathem.
Union Squire: Theatre—My Partner. Wallach's Theater—To Marry or Not to Marry. Windsor Theater—Hungly Dumpty.

The Shadow Republicans All for Grant.

The tour Republican State Conventions this week have elected one hundred and two delegates to Chicago. Fifty-four of these are instructed to vote for GRANT. As was expected, it is the strongly Democratic States of Missouri and Kentucky that give him this long lift toward the nomination Iowa's twenty-two votes are pledged to BLAINE. Massachusetts would have gone solid for the third-term candidate if ex-Governors Claflin, Rice, Boutwell, Bul-LOCK, and BANKS had exerted, yesterday, at Worcester, anything like the influence which, in their consideration, five Republican ex-Governors of Massachusetts ought to exert in the councils of the party.

The imperialist accountants now reckon five States as solid for GRANT. The five States have one hundred and ninety-eight votes in the National Convention, rather more than one-half of the whole number needed to nominate.

A good many Republicans who do not con-Jern themselves much with the vital ques-Lion involved in this third-term campaign are asking whether it will be profitable, from a party point of view, to make Gen. GRANT the candidate. We believe that such inquirers cannot find anywhere more instruction than in a study of the exact distribution of Grant's popular strength-that is, the strength depended upon to procure his nomination, not to elect him after he shall have been nominated.

The five States that will give GRANT the one hundred and ninety-eight votes already secured-the efficiency of the unit rule and the binding force of instructions being assumed-are New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas. At the last Presidential election four of these States, to wit, New York, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, together gave a Democratic majority of 212,632. Pennsylvania alone went Republican; she gave 17,944 more Republican than Democratic votes. In the five States claimed to date by the third termers, the net Democratic majority was just 194,688.

That is the result of the GRANT movement so far. He is capturing the party organization in State after State where the party organization will be powerless to help the Republican cause when the day comes for polling votes that count. BLAINE and ED-MUNDS and others are getting the delegates in quarters where Republican ballots on election day mean Republican votes in the Electoral College.

Republicans of Texas, Missouri, and Kentucky dictating to Republicans of Massachusetts and Iowa for whom they shall vote! It would be as if a handful of ghosts came forth from the catacombs to usurp command of an army of living, breathing men on their way to battle.

Haves as a Filibuster.

The war vessels Kearsarge and Adams, which have been stealthily surveying and manouvring in waters belonging to Central American republies, have at length seized upon portions of the Isthmus and claimed them as property acquired by the HAYES Administration

On the Pacific side the Adams has landed Dulce, and established there a United States naval and coaling station; on the Atlantic side the Kearsarge has made herself equally at home in the Chiriqui lagoon.

These steps, violating the traditional pol-1cy of the country, and possibly involving grave complications, have been taken without the consent of either branch of Congress; they have also been taken without the privity of the State Government of Panama, and, unless the local journals are in error, even without the consent of the national authorities at Bogota.

The ground on which these filibustering expeditions are defended, is that the HAYES Administration has agreed to buy a portion or the whole of a zone of land running across the Isthmus, terminating in the bays just mentioned, which land was once granted by the United States of Colombia to an American citizen, Ambrose W. Thompson, But the Thompson grant never empowered the grantee and his associates to convey their title to a fereign Government; nor would international law recognize that power as implied in a concession of territory by a sovereign State to individuals for

Not only is no such power expressed or implied in the Thompson grant, but that grant itself expired by limitation and by non-performance of its conditions over a dozen years ago. The Mosquera-Thompson contract was with the "Improvement Company of Chiriqui, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers in the Atlantic and the Pacific." It was "in consideration of the establishment of the lines of steamers," as article 4 bian Government conceded to the Chiriqui Improvement Company "the unoccupied lands which it may require for colonization purposes in the old districts of Boens del Toro and Alanje." The fifth article of the same agreement declared as follows:

"It the company should construct a railroad or a cart road, his Macausa, across the limits cited in the proceding article, before the establishment of colonies thereon, and with the object of prejudicity such reconstants, it will have a right to a step of land along such rathered or part road, comprising 60,000 hermres. This will ron parallel to the lost of the mad, and will be divided in lots of 40% appare loctares each, one of which shall be for the computer and the other for the theorems and the United States of Colombia alternately

To clinch the purely conditional character of the grant thus made by the Colombian authorities, article 14 of the contract reads

If the content he not carried into effect in all the year i=07.0 while that fact he annulled, that is to say hite and the wear bot the company shall not have been competed; on transit, and shall not have began work on the rational from Chirispit to Costa Rice, and established the steambly flors intended to place the United States of Colombia in communication with the Tested States of America, or the pasts on the Atlantic and Pacific with each other, as has been expressed."

It is not pretended that a cart road or railroad was ever built across the Chiriqui

or thirty Americans settled in the village of Bocas del Toro, but there is no colonization of the Chiriqui tract. There is also communication with Aspinwall by coasting schooners, and a small steamer, the Lamoquin, makes trips from the Bocas del Toro as far north as Cape Macias; but these were not established by the Chiriqui Improvement Company, nor by their successors or assigns. So far as yet publicly appears, the Colombian Government has given no rights of territorial occupancy to the HAYES Administration; and the anti-American meetings held in Panama, with the letter of inquiry from the Secretary of State of Panama to United States Consul SMITH, Indicate that the secret expeditions of the Kearsarge and the Adams were undertaken without the knowledge of the Colombian Gov-

ernment. If these seizures of lands and ports on the Isthmus are made under the Thompson claim, they rest on a title forfeited a dozen years ago by its own terms, and never containing a right of transfer to a foreign Government, being granted to individuals for a specific mercantile purpose. It is time for Congress to inquire on what grounds of law or expediency these performances of HAYES on the Isthmus rest.

What the Brooklyn Bridge will Be When it is Done.

Now that the matter of the appropriation for the Brooklyn bridge has been settled, we may expect to see that enormous structure pushed steadily forward to completion. It ought to be ready for use by a year from next autumn.

When it is done, the Brooklyn bridge will be the most marvellous curiosity we can show a stranger. That will be something. Then, when it is first opened, people will unquestionably be eager to go across it for the sake of the novelty, and trips over it will long amuse visitors to New York. In the way of suspension bridge building, this Brooklyn bridge is by far the boldest undertaking in the world. Its central span is 1,595 feet long, 600 feet wider than the span of the great bridge at Cincinnati, the widest previously attempted; and from end to end, including the approaches, its total length will be 6,000 feet, more than a mile. It will be 85 feet wide, and will have a promenade of 13 feet, and room for two railroad tracks, besides four wagon or horse-car tracks. Finally, it will have cost about \$14,000,000. including about \$4,000,000 spent for land.

But what is likely to be the main use to which the bridge will be put? In what respects will it help the two cities it connects? It seems pretty obvious that its function will be almost solely that of a railway bridge, and that the gainers by its erection will rather be the inhabitants of Brooklyn than those of New York. It is probable, too, that its use as a railway bridge will be chiefly for passenger travel.

A great share of the freight from and to Brooklyn will hardly be benefited by it. The long lines of storehouses which line the bank of the East River on the Brooklyn side afford occasion for the heaviest of the freight traffic between the two cities, and their situation makes the ferries more eligible for their use than the bridge, whose Brooklyn terminus is far from the river shore. As a roadway for loaded wagons generally, except when ice blocks the river or thick fogs prevail, it will not prove very inviting. The horses will have to drag their loads over the bridge more than a mile of length, whereas by going on the ferries they have a chance to rest, and the steam passage gains ime for the drivers.

For pleasure driving, the bridge may be more used, certainly at first; and perhaps it will permanently be popular, since valuable horses will escape the draughts which sometimes prove so injurious when they are driven on the ferryboats in a heated condition. Pedestrians are not likely to use it to any considerable extent, with the ferries at hand to take them over at so cheap a rate, except to satisfy curiosity and to get a novel

The great and costly Brooklyn bridge, therefore, is pretty sure to turn out nothing more than a railway bridge, principally for passengers; a part of the now established system of rapid transit up in the air. How the connection will be made with the elefive tons of coal on the shores of the Guif of vated railroads is a matter vet undecided; whether there will be an ordinary steam railway across the bridge, or whether the motive power will be furnished by a stationary engine to draw the cars by means of cables wound around a drum. Some of the trustees, we believe, favor the second plan, and a device for the purpose has been contrived by an engineer; but they are by no means unanimous in that opinion, and there is much to be said in advocacy of locomotives as being more convenient and

better adapted to the purpose. However these questions may be settled, the completed bridge is not likely to destroy the business of the ferries. It may, and probably will, carry a great part of the passengers whom they now take across the river, but there will be left for them an enormous business in the ferrying of vehicles. Moreover, the easier access to the different ferries for many of the inhabitants of the two cities will afford them a fair share of passenger traffic. A very obvious effect of the opening of the bridge will be the further development of the outlying parts of Brooklyn; but exactly what and how great are to be its advantages to New York it is hard

to say. Indeed, we can foresee very few. But probably some time before the close of 1881 we shall be able to announce that we have the biggest and most costly suspension bridge in the world; and if anybody doubts the assertion, he will only have to come here to see for himself. Now that they have money enough to finish the structure, the trustees will be open to censure if they do not rapidly push forward the work, the expense of which will be increased by each month of delay. In any event, it is more of the contract declared, that the Colom- | than doubtful whether its advantages will justify its enormous cost.

The London Water Companies.

While here hydraulic engineers have been discussing the ability of the Croton Aqueduct to meet the growing demand upon it, and the subsidiary question of the need for the continuance of the reservoir at Fortysecond street, in London the subject of the city's water supply has been made prominom by the presentation of a scheme for the purchase by the Government of the metropolitan water system.

A bill for the purchase of the business of the eight companies which have had the monopoly of supplying water to London was introduced by Mr. Choss at the late session of Parliament. It was at first well received, but it subsequently provoked so much adverse comment that the brief period which remained for its discussion induced the Government to withdraw the measure toward the close of the session.

The question of the metropolean water supply is a practical and not a political question, and the duty of meeting it must be bequeathed to the victorious party. London requires better water, for that it has tract, or that a steamship line was estab- | now from the Thames is polluted by organic

private companies are more interested in making fat dividends than in purifying the supply will continue to grow louder.

It is impracticable to think of any independent supply to compete with the eight companies. The subways of London are crowded with water, gas, and sewer mains, and there is no room for the fresh pipes that would be needed. London Engineering goes so far as to say that such a plan would be physically impossible of execution. But the project for the consolidation of these companies into one, as proposed by Mr. Cross, would involve an expenditure which is great enough to frighten people.

The knowledge that Mr. Cross would introduce his bill had for months been sending water shares up, and that would seem to indicate that at least the companies would gain handsomely by it. In fact, the price he proposed to pay would give them an enormous bonus, and this it is which stirred up so much condemnation for the scheme, which Engineering likened, for boldness, to the South Sea Bubble of the last century, though other London journals have regarded it with more favor.

The price to be paid for the stock of the companies was in all \$150,000,000-about the twenty-fifth part of the national debt of England. It was claimed that this was the lowest sum they would accept; but it is much more than the actual value of their paid-up stock, and it is certain that a better consolidation and supervision of the water system might be had cheaper.

A Question and an Answer.

The following communication relates to a subject frequently agitated by demagogues, and we give it a conspicuous place accordingly:

"Sta: According to the last report from the Treasury Mr. W. H. Vashkumur had invested \$51,000,000 in four percent honds, and he had outstanding orders to purchase sore. This enormous sum represents only a part of his olossal fortune. The income from these bonds is two millions and forty thousand dollars a year, payable quarterly, or say about two hundred and thirty-two dollars for every hour in the day. And he does not pay a dime

taxes on the investment.
"The hodman who carries up the bricks to build the palatial mansion of Mr. Vaspranier on Fifth avenue contributes more from his labor to support the Government and to pay the interest on these bonds than their owner does, who makes only a nominal return of personalty to the tax gatherer.

Can a system be right which presents such extraordinary contracts, under a free government professing to be conducted in the interests of the whole people, without discrimination? "A Doubres."

It is not quite clear whether our questioner objects to Mr. VANDERBILT'S owning so many bonds, or whether he only objects to their not being taxed. But, since in a free country, every man has a right to all the money he can get honestly, and to invest it as he pleases, we presume that the non-taxable character of the bonds is the subject of complaint. Now, the fact is that Mr. VANDERBILT might lend the money, subject to taxation, to borrowers in any of the Eastern States at 6 per cent., in Illinois and Wisconsin at 8 per cent., and in States further West at 10 or 12 per cent. By lending to the United States, therefore, at 4 per cent., free of taxes, he really pays in advance a tax for the benefit of the nation of from 2 to 8 per cent. per annum on his entire \$51,000,000. What is more, it costs nothing to collect the tax, because it is collected beforehand, and nothing to disburse it, because the annual national budget is just so much lightened. On the whole, the arrangement is a good one for all parties, and it is rapidly being adopted by States and municipalities. In both Pennsylvania and Connecticut corporations are now allowed to issue tax-free bonds on condition of paying a certain percentage on the principal into the public treasury. The holders of the bonds nominally pay no taxes, but instead of exacting 6 per cent. per annum they accept 4 or 5 because of the exemption.

Does our correspondent wish the Government to repudiate its contract as to the exemption of the bends from taxation? Or would be have the principal repudiated and the lenders altogether cheated out of their money?

Indications were not wanting in yesterate debate on the Geneva Award bill is drawing to a close. Indeed, it came to a standatill at one time, yesterday, and Mr. THURMAN expressed indignation that he should be compelled then to speak, whereas the courtesy of the Senate demanded that he, having charge of the bill, should close the debate. Thereupon several Senators remembered that they desired to speak, and the talk rattled on at high pressure The House continued to discuss the Indian Appropriation bill.

At their State Convention in Worcester, restorday, the Massachusetts Republicans elected four EDMUNDs men as their delegates at large to Chicago, and four other EDMUNDS men as alternates. The vote cast for these delegates ranged from 779 to 581, the highest vote received by any of their unsuccessful competitors being 300. As the BLAINE men and GRANT men voted together, it will be seen that the third term is not popular in Massachusetts. The Convention did not formally instruct the delegates, but declared that the candidate for President should be a statesman who would not drive away Republican or independent voters, and commended George F. Edmunds by name to the consideration of the delegates as a statesman of that sort. It is understood that the elegation's second choice is SHERMAN, who is omplimented in the resolutions, and this explains why the EDMUNDS and SHERMAN men voted together in the Convention.

Mr. BEAINE probably regrets now that he made that shashing rhetorical attack in the Sonate upon Massachusetts on the occasion of he presentation of the two statues of Maine worthies that now adorn the Capitol. It was clever, it amused the Senate and the galleries, t tickled the State vanity of Mr. Braing's rustic admirers on the Kennebec and the Penobscot. sit it hasn't paid. Unlike the Father of his Country. Mr. BLAINE has a fatal capacity for slopping over.

Dawrs had the impudence vesterday, in his stifted harangue at Worcester, to accuse the Democracy of conspiring in 1876" to trample out in blood and crime the will of the people.

This is cheeky, even for Dawes. He also stipped into his speech an occult refcremes to Harra's "Roman firmness." As the Convention did not break into a rear of laugh-ter, its members actionally didn't know whom or what have or what Dawis was talking about. He had the prudence not to risk the effect of uttering

Now that another young girl has been very nearly killed outright by a fall from the flying trapest, all the newspapers will have the sual reference to the necessity of suppressing such essentially murderous shows by law, and will may as usual, "What a shame! And that, judging by past experience, will be the last of it. By next week the affair will have been forgotten, and the trapeze will flourish

The policeman who was arrested yesterday for perjury and forgers on a bogus bull bond, adds one more to the black list of pretentious criminals.

The Boston Advertiser is in a terrible state of mind because a Republican primary in its neighborhood has voted down a resolution pledging support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be, and because it has heard that some cantankerous EDMUNDS lished It is true that there are twenty | matter, and the complaints that the present | delegate to the State Convention has an anti-

GRANT resolution enugly tucked away in his breast pocket. The Advertiser should take something for its nerves. At its time of life

violent excitement is dangerous. A war vessel is now under orders for Veneruela, and it is understood that she is to begin carrying out Lawyer Evants's reco to "employ coercion" in colle the Venezuelan claims. By keeping on we may soon have plenty of war business to transact with the

republics to the south of us. It has taken many months of unremitting effort to get HANLAN and COURTNEY together again to row for \$6,000. Now the tide is setting he other way, and not only is a third man, RILEY, accepted, but Ross wants to make a fourth, while other people are urging the claims also of Warren Smith, John Kennedy. and LEAHY. It will be a great relief when this race is rowed and out of the way-if it ever is.

Gen. Ruggins has a fine opportunity to est his rain grenades by exploding a few of hem in the air over the burning forest districts of New Jersey. The farmers vainly hoped and watched yesterday for rain to put out the great conflagration that threatens their nomes and property. By going to their assistance with his balloons and nitro-glycerine cartridges Gen. Buggles could kill two birds with one stone, by proving both the usefulness of his plan of making rain and its superiority ver the old anti-drought scheme of Prof. Espy, which was the starting of an artificial conflagration with a row of woodpiles.

To-day comes the race for the Newmarket International Handicap, it being the last day of the Craven meeting. For this there were 81 entries, the large number being due to the fact that there was nothing to pay down until after acceptance. The acceptances reduced the number greatly. The heaviest weight, with a single exception, was given to Parole-130 pounds; and the rest of the American contingent nominated for this race, as usual, carry heavier weights for their years than the English horses. Falsetto was assigned 126 pounds. Among the three-year-olds, Mistake was given 100 pounds; Sly Dance, 97; Geraldine, 98; Wallenstein, 90; Pappoose, 88. Although so many American orses were entered, it remains to be seen if any of them will run.

Men will yell themselves hoarse over the pedestrian exhibitions of colored men, and win money betting on them with great pleasure; but when it comes to working alongside of them in a shop, that is a different thing. The compositors of the Witness refuse to set type in the room with two colored men in the same ine of business. Is it not strange that this thing should happen in the composing room of the Witness, a paper that claims to be a religious teacher, and to inculcate the principles and practice of charity and brotherly love?

Now that the House has passed the Senate bill appropriating \$200,000 for new forts in Texas, it is to be hoped that something will be earned from the experience of Fort Richardson, in that State, which cost more than three times the amount thus appropriated, and is now permanently abandoned. The buildings are tumbling down, and the aspect of the place s forlern.

Three well-known citizens of New York ave died with startling suddenness this week. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, long prominent in mercantile affairs and in politics, was taken ill on Monday, and died in the afternoon of that day. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood has for a whole generation held a conspicuous place in the pulpit, first as a Unitarian, and latterly as an Episcopalian. He bore a share in the recent services in memory of Dr. CHANNING, was in full health on Monday, and passed away on

Wednesday. Gen. James L. MITCHELL, known for a third of a century as a hotel manager, was out of doors as usual on Wednesday, but died in the course of that night.

A Noble Composer and a Royal Composer.

English society is in ecstasies over the appearance of Lord Henry Somerset in the role of a musical composer. An anthem of his to the well-known words," There is a green hill far nway," has been sung at St. Paul's Cathedral with high approval. Lord Henry is a son of the Duke of Beaufort, Messrs. Sothern's and Florence's Sahing friend.

At the same time it is announced with even greater awe and delight that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with the assistance of his famous instructor, Mr. Sullivan, has composed an opera proportion of the which will probably be presented during the coming musical season.

What a distinction for British music! The son of the Queen and the son of a duke simultaneously condescending to busy themselves with the science of harmony! British poetry, with its one Lord Byron, and British sculpture. with its solitary Lady Dacre, may well envy the rate at which the sister art is getting on in solution in the ciety! What a proud reflection, too, for loyal and peerage-loving Englishmen that the impact of the ciety is and peerage-loving Englishmen that the impact of the ciety is and peerage-loving Englishmen that the impact of the ciety is and peerage-loving Englishmen that the impact of the ciety is an increase of the ciety. and a Mozart will be continued by a Somerset and an Edinburgh! Now that music has attracted such lofty attentions, there is no knowing to what height of excellence it may be suddenly carried. Music has been too little redeemed from plebeian association. Handel Bach, and Mozart were low people, though exceedingly clever, considering. Something more than a nundred years ago, indeed, Frederick the Second played the flute. In 1815 we flud George the Fourth playing the bass fiddle. But these are the only conspicuous exceptions to the rule. For a century and more the world's music has been written by commoners, and its great musicians and singers have sprung from the lower orders. But with dukes' sons composing anthems and queens' sons composing operas, we shall soon see all that changed.

The Western Wires of the Western Union. DENVER, Col., April 14 .- On the night of the se Colorado Contral Railway were disconnected from the terminal and intermediate stations. Unicom of the castern Union Company, and violently held arganization, here being in this city alone 100 armed men in disty or a week in ten day statement retermant. The Western Company from the last of the Colorado of violent in the first State of airt or thin Buy arter of the Union of Violent Court of the Colorado violent wires were restored in March 27, and the day to a station when the colorado violent wires were restored in March 27, and the day to a station when the colorado violent wires a few are a restored. This is the colorado violent wires a few are a restored. This is a finite of the colorado violent and the colorado violent of the colorado violent and the colorado violent of the colorado violent and s lines, and vimicales its claim and country to the

WASHINGTON, April 15.-Mr. Cox. (Dom., N.Y. asked beave in the Home for an evening weston on sex Thursday to consider the followingstion full. He said the fall is all uncent importance, as the present immigration is any analysis—1, 50 a day. If typing tallowed the true fauture as it did in 1847, and may be ought in their lines. Annua as it and in 1947, and was brought fither, there would be a finishe received for particular to castle fine by Mari's issued invested. As a season illeman at the castle of Fideral as the castle of the invested in the castle of the castle of the invested in the castle of the castle of the castle of the invested in the castle of the castle of the invested in the castle of the castle

Honoring Lincoln's Memory.

SPHINGFIELD, I'll., April 15. Services in comin more cort of the death of President Larvain were full at his more ment to day ability the distance in duration in the Larvain Guard of Human A set 500 orbits in were present A by a raper by the har full ability they was simple. It was a full to the way to the Voice More a version A section to the Court of the Cou one throught a milities, and his laborite point, Why alread the print of Mortal to Proud

All Three for Tilden.

To the Editor of The Sun-Size In reting the election of the three delegates from the sold Assembly Distinct to the Democratic State Con-I am in a position to say that this delegation from West-lesser County is sout for Tolen.

There are one hundred and fifty-two pages of very attractive reading matter and very fine engravings

THE ANTI-TILDEN MOVEMENT.

Why it Ought to be Suppressed by his Nomb-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The delegation from Virginia say through the Herald that with Tilden as our nominee we shall lose

that State. But it must be remembered: First-That these gentlemen are strongly opposed to Tilden, and want another candidate, and their correspondents are like minded. The Indiana politicians made the same statement about Indiana in 1876, under like influences. Secondly-Most of these gentlemen belong to the class who broke down the Democratic party by being allowed to govern it, plunged the

country in war because the people elected their opponent, mutinied against the will of the people in '76, and combined with the Radicals to set aside the election of that year, because the people chose to elect a Union Democrat and a Ring Smasher. They are not jobbers, but the lust of power is so nurtured in them that they pressed the slave question to the destruction of the party, and to disunion and war, to gratify it; and it now allies them with the jobbing interest against Tilden, because his election will extinguish the sectionalism upon which their power depends.

Thirdly-The disorganization of the party. which, among other results, gave the Greenbackers more than a million of votes in 1878. which defeated us in New York and gave Virginia to the Readjusters in 1879, is all due to the mutiny of these men and their allies in Congress against the will of the people in 1876, the sale of the Presidency through the fraudulent Electoral Commission, and the combination with Hayes and the corruptionists to prevent the people from asserting their right of selfgovernment by renominating Tilden. In a word, we have been defeated by a conspiracy to distract and divide the people, organized in the interest of ambition and corruption. The Greenback movement, so powerless against Tilden, has become powerful only as a protest against this conspiracy; and the Readjusters who have overthrown and turned Mr. Withers out of the Senate will be as powerless as the

Greenbackers against Tilden.
Fourthly-Disorganization will vanish when the mutiny is put down and the mutineers are silenced by the renomination of Tilden. Then will the supreme power of the issue he represents make itself felt throughout the land. The threats of Kelly and his masters will be hushed by the voice of the people, and the rabble of candidates who now stand can in hand before

Kelly, insensible to the shame of such a position, will become objects of derision to all men. No one who really believes the people capable of self-government can have any fear of the defeat of Tilden by the combination of Kelly and the Secessionists with the Radicals against him. Learnestly desire to see that combination made, not only to insure Tilden's election, but to afford the people of the South an opportunity to vindicate themselves, and to brand the twin frauds of Secession and of the Electoral Commission. sprung from the same paternity, as they deserve to be branded at their hands,

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1880.

THE CONSTITUTION TINKERS. Mr. Bicknell's Plan for Superseding the Electoral College.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- Although the Presdential election is only seven months distant, no method has yet been adopted for counting the votes, and the same uncertainty exists that preceded the count of 1876. When the Republicans had both Houses of Congress they passed what is familiarly known as the twentysecond joint rule, which gave them complete power to admit or to reject votes as they pleased. They exercised that power in favor of Mr. Lincoln's second term, and for two terms of Grant. When the Republicans lost the House of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress. and with it lost absolute control over the count, they refused to continue their own rule, because under its operation the House exercised equal authority with the Senate, and the Fraud could not be consummated. That refusal was one of the elements of the conspiracy.

Different plans have been proposed for avoiding the dangers incident to the present system electing a President. Mr. Bicknell, from the select committee of the House on this subject, has reported a joint resolution to remedy ject, has reported a joint resolution to remedy these defects: First, by voting directly for President and Vice-President, each State to have as many electoral votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and each person voted for to receive electoral votes in the same proportion that he receives popular votes, Under this mode every voter would you for the candidate of his choice, knowing and proportion that he receives personal votes for the candidate of his choice, knowing The inequality of the present system is illus-trated in the last six elections:

Premont 45
Filmore 35
Lincoln 1800 21 Lincoln Dengins Breckmidge

Now, to illustrate the proposed change, take the vote of Pennsylvania in 1876; Popular vote 758,613 Cooper 11-yes 784,132 Profibition 766,666

Hayes's majority over all was 9.458, and he re-ceived the 29 electoral votes. Whereas if the popular vote cast had been proportionately rep-resented, the 29 electoral votes would have been distributed as follows:

Haves 14.5 Couper 11.29 Friden 13.9 Probabilion 0.00 Another example is perhaps still more strik-

Another example is perhaps still more striking because it applies to a case now well understood, and addresses itself to the plainest
intelligence. The aggregate partial vate in
1876 was 8.433.283, of which Tiden received
4.302.485. Haves 4.039.441, and Cooper 81.737.
Applying the ratio of electors for each State 1,
2014 the popular vate reported therein, Tiden
would have had an electoral vate of 180.074.
Haves of 175.925, and Cooper 63.247—or within
a fraction of the whole 369 electoral vates.
Mr. Bickneil proposes that applicable of the
obsetoral vates shall slee the President because
the many typic may become

The Great Tunnel Under the Alps. From the Pail Matteria.

The last monthly report of the Swiss Pederal note particulars with resent to the completion of the IN the average number of one to employed in the mane-ring the last mouth was Jella, and the trial pressure of the telescopical three spirits, we shall great the control of the last wines the Section 1 we shall great the control of the last wines are a secure of way about the products of court will need a waxward way about the products of court will need a waxward way about the products of court will need a waxward way about the products of the lines are all the area of other. Wherever, of the air at the trackers never indicated of the air at the trackers neutral of the air at the trackers neutral of the air decided on equivalent to the air and the air at the air and the air at a air at Read set they sail his about eighty men lost their lives Times to a flet that about eighty men lost their lives all there as noney more received service injuries, while the work was in storcess.

The Duty on Printing Paper. ATLANTA, April 15.-Representatives of the

faily press of the Southern States met here to-day to perfect a business organization, and subspeed the follow

perfect a business organization, and adopted the follow-ing resolution:

Now left fluid is the samest desire of the representa-tives of the Southern press between them that the dury institutes of paper an integer and instantial used in this manufacture or paper an extension of readed, and also the statute authorization an extension of recommendative and congress will discharge a solemn duty they owe to an overfaxed business by speedily enacting a law that will accomplish these objects.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Appropriation Bills yet to be Passed Upon

by the House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The House will probably pass the Indian Appropriation bill tomorrow. The Committee on Indian Affairs has antagonized the Appropriations Committee on almost every item in the bill, and although the Appropriations Committee is generally victorious, much valuable time is consumed in de-The Navy Appropriation bill will be taken up as soon as the Indian bill is passed. taken up as soon as the Indian bill is passed. The bill appropriating money for the Government's share of the expenses of the District of Columbia will be reported to the House next Tuesday. Only four more General Appropriation bills will then remain to be passed by the House before the 1st of June. These are the Post Office, Sundry Civil, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and General Defliciency bills. Each of these bills is very important, and much time will be spent in debate. The Commerce Committee, it is understood, will not attempt to but through the River and Harbor bill, as usual, under a suspension of the rules.

KELLOGG'S CASE.

A Denial that there was a Bargain to Admis him and Butler.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- One of the motives assigned by the Senators in the Democratic caucus who favored delay in the Kellogg case was that they desired time in order to read and weigh the reports and testimony. It was assumed that the ten days' delay arising from the priority of other business would suffice for this examination. Only two or suffice for this examination. Only two or three Senators indicated that they regarded the question as closed by the doctrine of res adjudicata. In the course of the discussion in enucus, Judge Thurman took occasion to repudiate the unfounded statement that the agreement in respect to Kelloga and Butler was a bargain to admit these two Senators. The only agreement announced was one in respect to the time of voting on each. An understanding also existed to the effect that if one claimant was first admitted by a vote of the Senate, he should not vote upon the question of the admission of the other. The story of a bargain to admit both Senators is a libel upon the Senators of both parties.

THE CZAR'S THANKS.

An Order More Remarkable for What It St. Petersburg, March 20 .- The Czar of

all the Russias has just addressed this remarkable communication to the Minister of the Interior:

able communication to the Minister of the Interior:

By the provident protection of Almighty God, I have been permitted to see the twenty-fifth anniversary of my accession to the throne of my ancestors. During a quarter of a century if has been a true consolation to me to see in all classes of the people continual proofs of their unchangeable sentiments of allegiance, and of their readiness to carry note effect all the measures that I have resorted to for the good of my country.

This union of the Russian people with the throne, which has existed steadthast and unshaken for centuries, was demonstrated with unusual force and unanimity throughout the Russian empire on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of my reim. On the methorable day of Feb. 10 the Russian mobility always valiant and true as the glorious traditions of the past, selemity renewed the expression of these sentiments of self-abungation and of allegiance to the Emperor and to the country for which they have been distinguished from ancient the self-ground tradition of the past selemity renewed the expression of these sentiments of self-abungation and of allegiance to the Emperor and to the country for which they have been distinguished from ancient the self-ground traditions of the past self-ground to the country for which they have been distinguished from ancient the self-ground district assemblies, the municipal authorities, the village communities, the associations and also numerous private persons have shown the warmest and sincerest feelings of loyalty honoring the 19th of February by liberal withs for charitable and educational purposes. And in this respect all public bodies and persons, without distinction of class or religion, emulous, as it were, to compete with each office, have shown a unity of thought and feeling which is a true consolation to me in my hard labors for the well being and prosperity of the peoples which God has intrusted to me.

1 request you, as the Minister of Interior, under whose aspervision are placed the coun

The most peculiar thing about this order is the total ignoring of the revolutionary movement which has recently shaken the foundations of the Czar's power. From the Czar's tions of the Czar's power. From the Czar's language Russia would be supposed to be a peaceful and contented country; but unfortunately this is not the fact. Discontent is general, and the very nobility which the Czar is pleased to call "true to the glorious traditions of the past" is at this moment in a state of rebellion. Judges taken from that class acquit the political criminals; nobles play the spy on the Czar and protect the would-be registeds; the political prisons are full of nobles, and this class furnishes at least three Nihilists out of every four.

class furnishes at least three Nihillists out of every four.

The Czar's reference to the fidelity of the noblemen to the traditions of the past has the look of a grim irony. At the beginning of his reign the Czar went in for liberalism, and mercilessly abolished almost all the old privileges of the nobility. Now, when the prerogatives of the First Nobleman, as Alexander II, used to call nimself, are in question, he begins preaching on fidelity to the traditions of the past.

You have abolished our privileges, say the nobles in reply: now the time has come for abolishing yours.

The Czur is correct in saying that many liberal gifts were made in honor of the 19th of February. But the best and largest gifts were certainly the least to his taste. The cities of Titlis and Veroneje voted large sums for the

certainly the least to his taste. The cities of the Titlis and Veroneje voted large sums for the establishment of local universities. No one here has the slightest expectation that the application of this money to this purpose will be permitted.

The Moons of Planets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Prof. Proctor may have made the same suggestion that I did in regard to the way the planets obtained their moons: but if he has done so, I am indebted to your correspond-

A Culifornian on Gold.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Some of our Congressmen, alarmed at the probability of an out-flow of gold coin, begin now to think of means to prevent that occurrence. The best thing to do is to fund the greenwacks or redeem and destroy them.

This will return cold to its legitimate uses, instead of leaving it idle, as now, to seek other fields of greater use-Yet it is not the last splinble of misfortune for gold to water If it goes for dofts we over what can object? If one is now of first, we get it's equivalent, at Compares built for given lanks and Frances so far is consistent with a trail for prevenie, restrictions on the with every land, and good and frank which we care forms of the with a very land, and good and frank which we care forms of the with a very land, and good and frank which we will be care forms of the will be compared to the compared to the contract of the contract Lor Assente, Cal., April 2.

Aprest When the Democratic States are represented -Represented.

To the great disgust of those with more at stake—

More at stake. In the great Convention that s to be convented They will gayly cast their votes so very solid-

 $\label{eq:very solid} Very solid.$ Through their many delegations white and black— For the Man on Herschack, whent, stern, and ste-With New York and Pennsylvania at his back-

They have fully exercised without remorse-

Will they closely sling therete, endows their held-To the outer regions of the freezing and-

Then they may remark: "The man that we rejected-. Is elected. Those who nominated him must make the fight—

. Mass the figure Yet the Democratic States have an intermed \rightarrow And there will be trouble after the Convention— The Convention. At the city of Chicago on the lake-

All the capital prizes of the Louisiana State Lottery Company were sold in the last regular drawing of the second Tuesday of this month.

SUNBEAMS.

-An English newspaper has an advertiseent calling for "an organist who can also tale the vil-

age blacksmith business." -A Georgia negro sharpshooter is in trouble because he hit the mark; but the mark was the finger of a little boy, who held it up and dared the man

John Best, the oldest Mason in the United States, is dead. He was in his 98th or 100th year (there was an uncertainty as to his exact age), and had

cen for 77 years a Mason. -When the Czarina of Bussia alighted from the railway car which took her to St. Petersburg, on her return from her last journey to Italy, she ex-claimed, "Alast I have done with travelling. Farewell railroads; farewell coaches and locomotives. My next

onveyance will be the hearse." -The wildest dream never surpassed the romance of the widow of the third Napoleon sailing from England to touch at St. Helena on her way to look spon the spot in Zululand where fell the fourth and last Napoleon. The Empress is said, as she left, to have looked

sadly broken, and her hair has turned gray. -New steel works are to be erected in Chicago at a cost, including seventy five acres of land, of \$2,000,000. They are to be completed within a year, and will consist of four blast furnaces, Bessemer converting works, and steel rail mills. They will employ 2,000 men, consume 250,000 tons of ore yearly, and turn out 90,000 tons of rails.

-A new and curious case of death from poisoning has occurred in Philadelphia. A young woman who were colored stockings and shoes with copper nails, had her heel punctured by one of the latter. Inflamma tion immediately set in, and in a few days she died.
Physicians do not know whether to attribute the poisoning to the stocking or to the nail, or to both. -The exploration of the Sahara Desert with a view to the construction of a railway across it has

now fairly begun. Col. Platter's expedition left Wargia on the 5th uit on their southward march. In addition to the leader, the party comprises nine scientific officers and twelve Prench soldiers, besides numerous camel drivers, chiefly belonging to the Chambaas tribe. -Mr. and Mrs. Sameshima, the Chinese Ambassador and his wife, in Paris, are much lionized. She speaks some French, and takes kindly to French dresses and millinery resources. After an exchange of

visits with any lady, her custom is to send her a package -The name of Lohlein, Prince Albert's valet, repeatedly occurs in the last volume of Sir Theo-dore Martin's " Life." He attended on the Prince directly after the accident at Coburg in 1860 and throughout his last illness, and was present at his death. Loblein has

niways been in great favor, and is now one of the Queen's two "personal servants "-John Brown being the other -It has been stated that Queen Victoria's visit to Germany was caused by her wish to bring the Empress and the Crown Princess into more cordial rela-tions. There is no truth in this. The primary object is to visit the tomb of the Princess Alice, but not having been to Germany for four years, the Queen would probably have gone in any case, as she has siways benefited by her visits to Baden. -Thomas F. Kelly of Philadelphia deemed

himself an uncommonly wicked sinner. By way of penance he sold his house for \$700, gave the money to the poor, and started barefooted for the Roman Catholic inconstery at Loretto, Pa. He is begging his food and odging on the way, and his teet are terribly swollen from hard usage and cold. He intends to spend the rest of his life as a monk. -The distinguished French academician, Jules Sandeau—who gave Madamo Dudevant the name of "George Sand"—one evening visited Prince Napoleon, when a majestic valet took his cost. "Do you remem-

ber me, M. Sandeau, who used to bring your proofs from the printing office!" "No, my friend." "Well," said the made our way in the world! -When "The Pirates of Penzance" was brought out in Boston, a party of ticket speculators, who had made large profits during the run of the piece in this city, went there to continue their business. The local manager would not bargain with them; but they bought tickets on their own account for the first night. He appealed to the police, who drove the speculators away

from the doors, and they left for New York, greatly dis-gusted and out of pocket. -Another landmark goes down before the march of improvement, as typified by the Brooklyn Bridge. The work of demolishing the old St. Ann's Church, in Brooklyn, the very cradle of Episcopacy in the City of Churches, and the hirthplace of the now powerful St. Ann's Church on the Heights, begins on Fri-day. Memorial and veladictory services are to be held in the old church to-morrow. In its time it has sent out three Rishops—Henshaw of Rhode Island, Onderdonk of Peunsylvania, and McIlvaine of Ohio. -Cyprus is afflicted with a plague of dogs.

which, it is stated, are even more numerous and useless than they are in Constantinople. They infest the various towns and their outskirts, and are at the present time a source not only of annoyance but of damer, for the cattle disease which although diminishing, still prevails in the island, is said to be propagated from village to village by them. They scratch up and feast upon the buried carcasses of the animals that have died of the disease or have been slaughtered on account of it, and afterward drink at the troughs where the cattle are watered. -In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary

of Belgium's existence as an independent kingdom an international musical competition has been arranged to take place in Brussels on the 25th and 26th of July and the 8th and 9th of Angust next respectively for choral, orchestral, brass instrumental, and "fantare ances. All native and foreign military bands, choirs, and orchestral associations will be entitled to compete ter the prizes to be offered, which will consist of gotten medals, varying in value between one hundred and one thousand france, and of sums of money ranging from one hundred to four meant frames.

-Mrs. Scott-Siddons was reading to a

fashronable andience at Columbia, S. C. In the mint of a selection from "Kinz John," at the point where the but if he has done so, I am indebted to your correspondent, Mr. Silas Davis of Osweco, N. Y, for all my information on that point. I would like to know how the moon
gets around the sin, if idees not revoive around it.
I would like to know how the moon
gets around the sin, if idees not revoive around it.
I wis revolves around the earth, as does the earth around
it arisered to. This one of Prof. Prector's hair-spitting distinctions without a difference. If the earth were
struck out of existence the moon would still go on around
the sin as unconcerned as though Mc. Davis and Prof.
Prof. of all not raised the question about its motion, and
if the san were saidlenly annihilated, the moon would
still go on around the earth as if nothing had isopened.

Assiving, Ala, April 12.

Gro. R. Carlier. were quiet thereafter.

-A thorough examination of the eyes of all the school children in Philadelphia is being made. Almost one half of the eyes thus far tested were found in so diseased as to make rest imperatively necessary. The acuteness of vision is ascertained by means of the ordimany cards used by ophthalmic surgeous upon which are printed letters of differing sizes. Other points of inquery are the perception of color, the range of vision, and the field of vision-that is, the extent of the distance around the head covered by the sight of the eye. Some were us while looking straight ahead, can easily see motion, form, and color at the side.

-Sam Patch is outdone by Tom Boyd, a wandering clock tinker. Boyd lately found headness the currantially doll in Kentneky. The bridge across tree a liver near Manifoldsvine, is 125 feet, high. The advertivel in the newspapers that, at a certain time, as would in the man that structure into the water below. He will that he cared very little whether he lived or out, and there are all not mand the rank. On the other hand ... would make money by the feat, if it did not kill from Tod sented to let him take the hazard. He went down head municet, and was not burt.

-Although the French Government study now contain nearly 2.000 sires of different 1 ands. I though the amount of money spirit in encouraging to so be colors generally has been increased to a considered desirable the attention of earlier the other beautiful to the processor of activity for militarian transfer matter to processor as recommend that the grams at present randler to blind War should be thereased. The average given on airy and artifery horses is no higher now there cars ago, so that those who breed higher to attempt to produce

Now for military purposes. -Various statements, more or loss areas in the lieve been our remarked in the state. The treath is that the light in the state is the lievest the lievest the state of a make all advantages are with his conductor. Every cause of more a state of here is a state of here. to although the distribution of the mode at most of the state of the s it wanted decision.

-On Good Friday morning, at ti of All Marious Limits are reserved or to say of the Marious Limits are constant which has seen observed or to say of the grounds also as countries will be service, after which is a confirmation of the service and the marious markets and the same of the service of the same of the sa constitution of the wryice on old tents in the was visited, when the Beyl J. Kornan or stapences on the total which were picked one elderly females or the paradic lit is soil lady left this benefaction, and that she have